

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 131

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome  
Street.—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas  
Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS,  
BROADWAY, near the City Hall.—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWRY—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite  
Metropolitan Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Monmouth Hall, 47 Broad-  
way.—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—*THE ELVES—CHOOSING THE LINE.*NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—  
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—*LECTURE ON  
READING.*SOMERSETT ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway.—*MR.  
W. H. BRADSHAW'S PICTURE, "SHALLERS—CREATED BY ICE  
BERG."*

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 11, 1866.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure the proper classification of advertisements they must be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

## THE NEWS.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill allowing Vice Admiral Farragut a secretary, and the bill placing an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent on imported cattle, were passed. The consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill was then taken up where it was dropped the day before—Mr. Nye ending his speech. He was replied to by Mr. Doolittle, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

The House, after further desultory debate on the Reconstruction Committee's joint resolution, was called to a vote on it, and the result was the passage of the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution by a vote of 128 to 37. Mr. Raymond, of New York, and Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, voted in the affirmative. The negative voters included the rest of the republicans, with the exception of the following:—Latham, Phelps, Rousseau, Shunkin, Smith, and Whaley. There was considerable excitement in the gallery, to which Mr. Eldridge took some objection, saying, "these heads," when he was informed by the Speaker that he must not insult the spectators. Action on the two bills appended to the report was rested until the fate of the resolution just passed is decided in the Senate. The House adjourned until Monday.

## THE FENIANS.

James Stephens, the Head Centre of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, arrived in this city from France yesterday in the steamship Napoleon III. He was met on his arrival by a committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, and by thousands of Irishmen, who were anxiously waiting for his arrival. He proceeded from the wharf to the Metropolitan Hotel, followed by the crowd, where he will remain for the present. The news of his arrival spread with telegraphic speed throughout the city, and one hour afterwards at least four thousand persons assembled in front of the hotel endeavoring to catch a glimpse of this prominent personage. Mr. Stephens remained in his room conversing with the committee and receiving the calls of such friends as he chose to meet. In a familiar conversation with the reporters of the press, Mr. Stephens gave a few bits of the story of his mission, and confidently asserted that the Irish army would fight on their own soil ere the expiration of the present year. The committee of arrangements expect the Common Council to give Mr. Stephens a reception. There will also be a grand demonstration at Mr. Woods, when the Head Centre will fully explain the object of his mission to this country.

Mr. D. D. McKim has issued a war bulletin to the Brotherhood, in which he states that he has made no report of his actions heretofore because the public should not know everything connected with war purposes until the action proposed is defeated or successful, and he proceeds to state that his enterprises on the Eastern border is only temporarily balked, not defeated. He concludes by stating that he and Mr. O'Mahony are on the best of terms—not enemies, as public report has it.

Important Fenian movements, consequent on the arrival of the great Head Centre, are expected in Buffalo. It is reported there that General Meade and his troops are ordered to proceed there immediately. The United States steamer Michigan, which was about going to Erie, has been ordered to remain at Buffalo.

## THE CITY.

The report from the cholera ships becomes more and more encouraging. But one death occurred yesterday, here and there a case altogether new on Long Island. The steamer England was permitted to come to the city yesterday, having been released from quarantine.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, disposed of a variety of miscellaneous business of no special public interest, and then adjourned until Tuesday next at two o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday and introduced a few items of the city tax law which were stricken out by the Aldermen, and then adopted an ordinance as amended. The Board will meet today for the purpose of taking final action upon the law, would the Aldermen see fit to expunge the reiterated sins.

The Mayor transmitted a message yesterday, of the Clerk of the Common Council explanatory, his reasons for signing the repeal of the ordinance for the widening of Ann Street. The Mayor is opposed to the manner in which the assessment for the cost of the work were proposed to be levied.

The special committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the widening of the sidewalks in Fifth Avenue, by the removal of stoops and railings from the houses in the avenue, held a meeting yesterday, in which they heard parties for and against the project. Among those who opposed it in person was Mr. A. T. Stewart. The committee adjourned till Thursday next.

There was an important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in relation to the proposed increase in tax on cotton. The report of the special committee recommending against any increased tax upon this staple was adopted unanimously. Mr. Mayor O'Dwyer, Cyrus W. Field, Judge Harris and others warmly opposed any increased taxation, and were of the opinion that interests of the entire country, and the Southern States especially, would be injured by the adoption of the proposed measure.

Henry A. Clayton was yesterday confirmed by the Senate's Committee of the port of New York.

Yesterday the Garibaldi boat brewers met in Essex street to take action in reference to the Excise law, which rather interferes with their manufactures. Resolutions were passed complaining especially of the Sunday clause of the law. Committees were appointed—one to confer with the Commissioners of Excise on the subject, and the other to collect money and to engage counsel to insure legal protection against the operations of the law. A considerable amount of money was collected among the gentlemen present.

The Fire Commissioners held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The business related to local discipline. Nothing of importance transpired.

The proceedings at the Church of the Universalists yesterday in Brooklyn, were of a very interesting character. The Sunday school system of that religious body was fully endorsed by the ministers and members.

A meeting in behalf of the New York City Mission and Tract Society took place at Irving Hall last night. Addresses were made by several clergymen present and a collection of the labors of the society for the past year

read by the Secretary. Several hymns were sung, and the proceedings concluded with the benediction and the adoption of certain resolutions relative to the working of the association.

The Christian Union Association held their third anniversary and communion service yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Reformed Dutch church (Rev. Dr. Vermilyea). The circumstances consisted of reading a report of the progress of the association since its organization, the statement of the Executive Committee, reading of Scriptures, singing, addresses and the administering of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was celebrated last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in the presence of a full audience. A number of the children of the institution were present, and their singing was one of the most interesting features of the celebration. From the interesting report of the association since its organization, the statement of the Executive Committee, reading of Scriptures, singing, addresses and the administering of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The thirtieth anniversary of the American Congressional Union was celebrated last evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives; Major General Howard and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, after which a collection of six thousand dollars was taken up to aid in building a Congressional church in Washington.

The eleventh National Convention of the Woman's Rights Association was held yesterday in Dr. Cheever's church, which was crowded, principally with ladies. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Harper (colored), Mrs. S. B. Anthony, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton and Mr. Wendell Phillips. A series of resolutions setting forth the principles upon which the society is to continue its labors was adopted unanimously, after which the Convention adjourned.

The third day's celebration of the anniversary of the Five Points' House of Industry occurred yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large and the ceremonies very impressive.

A meeting of colored persons was held last evening at Cooper Institute. The object of the meeting was to tender a reception to Mr. Frederick Douglass, who, however, was absent and sent a letter to the committee, the estate being published in another column. Addresses were made by Messrs. Stuart, Downing, Remond and Nell.

A number of persons who had been arrested for alleged violations of the new Excise law by keeping their establishments open on the Sabbath appeared before Justice Leitch at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Their examination was postponed until Thursday of next week.

A verdict for \$4,328 86 was rendered against the city yesterday in part two of the Supreme Court, Morris before Judge Mullin in an action brought by Peter Morris for work done in dredging the ship between piers 40 and 47 North river.

Orders of arrest have been granted against Captain Jeddah Hart, of the Harbor Police, on complaint of ten persons, who claim to have been illegally arrested by this gentleman. The arrests were made under the new law, enacted for the better protection of emigrants, which prevents runners and boarding house keepers from going on board emigrant vessels while they are in the stream. The complainants were in a boat, rowing down the bay, when they were arrested on suspicion of being about to smuggle goods. The law, which has been brought a civil suit against the city, for alleged false imprisonment, damages being laid at \$5,000.

An interesting divorce suit—Angelina M. Tilt against her husband, Benjamin B. Tilt—was up before Judge Barnard yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion for alimony and counsel fee. The lady sues to be divorced from her husband (who is stated to be a milk merchant of this city) on the ground of adultery.

An important suit growing out of gold speculations has been tried before Judge Mullin, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2. Herman Friend alleges that the defendant, Lipman Topitz, employed him to buy and sell gold for him on commission. In 1864, when gold was depreciating, plaintiff had on hand some \$48,150 which he had purchased for defendant. The market falling, he notified the defendant to make good his margin or the gold would be sold. This he failed to do, and the sale took place accordingly, at a loss of \$11,128 85, for which the suit was brought. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

An application was yesterday made to Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order preventing the trustees of Zeno Burnham, late stock auctioneer, now in State Prison, from selling his estate and allowing his family to carry on the business as heretofore. Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

An action was brought by Benjamin P. Killman and others, officers of the veteran center Crawford, against Deputy Collector Charles F. Clinch, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman and a jury, for the recovery of five thousand dollars—a moiety of the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated schooner Ann Pickler. After hearing the evidence and argument pro and con, Judge Shipman discharged the jury until he had examined the questions raised.

A motion for an injunction was made yesterday before Justice Barnard, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Philip G. Williams, administrator of Ellen G. Williams, to restrain Alfred Peil, secretary of a branch office of the London Fire and Life Insurance Company in this city, from disposing of a policy on the life of Ellen Williams, the deceased wife of plaintiff. The Court so ordered.

In the General Sessions yesterday Mr. Powers pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch from Jacob Jacobs, and was sent to the State Prison for three years. Charles P. Parnas, Jr., who assaulted Eleanor Smith, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was remanded for sentence.

The quarterly report of the Metropolitan Police Commission, which discloses some interesting facts, will be found in another column.

The Second regiment National Guard held their second battalion drill at the State armory last evening. Only about one hundred and fifty members were present, as the regiment is very deficient in its supply of uniforms.

Two companies of the Seventy-first regiment assembled in front of the Clarendon Hotel last evening and complimented Mayor Hoffman with a serenade. The Mayor responded in a brief address.

Superintendent Kennedy yesterday issued a general order directing the duties of the police as regards the enforcement of the law to prevent citizens to maintain a lawless State. Swearing was thus arrived at Washington, direct from the West Indies, where she has been on a four months' cruise as a practice ship for twelve midshipmen. The Commander's report of the young seamen's progress is highly complimentary.

Christian Outchler, residing at No. 123 West Broadway, attempted his own life yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. No cause for the deed is known.

A fire broke out last evening near Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, and destroyed property to the amount of about \$11,000.

The premises Nos. 62 and 64 Greene street were partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage was about \$1,500.

Stolen goods to the amount of \$1,180 were discovered yesterday on the premises of Isaac Harlem, 300 Pearl street. Harlem was arrested.

The North American Lloyd's steamship Mississippi sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, making the fifth vessel which this company has dispatched since the opening of their line. The Mississippi had a full cargo and a large number of passengers, all the state-room being filled in addition to upwards of one hundred and sixty stowaways. The success of this new company has been such as to induce them to dispatch the Ericson on the 24th inst. The Atlantic, which arrived at Coves on the night of the 27th ult., was to have left Bremen yesterday with about eleven hundred passengers.

The new steamship City of Paris, belonging to the Larn line, which left New York on the 14th ult. for Liverpool, made the greatest distance in one day that has ever been accomplished by any steamer, namely—From New York to Liverpool in 100 hours, 20 minutes, 30 seconds and a half hours actual time, she made three hundred and sixty-seven miles, which is equal to four hundred and twenty miles.

The stock market opened strong, became dull and closed firm yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold closed at 129 3/4.

The more buoyant tone noticed in commercial circles on Wednesday still prevailed yesterday, and the improvement in prices was maintained. Foreign merchandise was steady, while domestic produce was generally higher, under an active demand. Groceries were quiet but steady. Petroleum was firmer. Cotton very quiet. Freight quiet. On Change four and wheat were irregular. Corn and oats a shade firmer. Pork opened firm, and closed heavy. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Our correspondent in Madrid, writing on the 24th of April, furnishes additional particulars of the ravages committed on board the United States steamer Kearsarge by yellow fever, during her cruise on the coast of Africa. Six of her officers and eight of the crew had died. Surgeon Vreeland, surgeon of the vessel, was the first victim, and from the moment he was attacked the other patients were without medical aid. The fever appeared on the 15th of March, and raged during ten or twelve days. Commander Harrell stood down the coast for three days, and then headed north, making St. Vincent and Lisbon. Commander Harrell describes the agony of the sufferers, from the heat of the weather, the disease and want of medical attendance as most intense and painful to witness. The fever disappeared at once under the influence of the trade-winds. The Kearsarge was in such rigid quarantine off Lisbon that our correspondent, even when aided by the United States Consul, could not obtain a list of the dead. A list was promised, and would be forwarded immediately.

In Madrid, April 24, the people waited for satisfactory news from the Pacific with some impatience. A good deal had, they acknowledged, been accomplished, but they expected more. There was nothing additional concerning the new revolutionary movement. A very strict espionage was maintained over the regiments suspected of sympathizing with it. The Spaniards held a captured vessel in close custody at Cadix, calling her a Chilean frigate. No particulars were given as to her capture, nor did it appear she was armed.

The steamship Agnes, from St. Thomas on the 24 inst. arrived here yesterday. The only news of importance is that the French steamer Sylx left St. Thomas on the 1st inst. with twelve hundred French troops for Vera Cruz. A French steamer arrived at St. Thomas on the 27th ult. from Vera Cruz, with seven hundred troops, and sailed on the 29th for France. The United States steamer Bienville was in port; all well on board. The steamship Vicksburg had not arrived. She was three days behind time.

It is stated that the New Brunswick government will use its influence to have the first elections in the counties of Kent, Northumberland, Albert, Queens, Carleton and Sunbury, as these are considered the most favorable to confederation. Militia troops of the Tyne have been sent to St. Andrew to relieve the Seventeenth regiment of the line, which has been ordered to Halifax. This movement was necessitated to prevent desertions, which were very frequent during the brief sojourn of the regulars on the frontier.

A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department requesting the cashiers of national banks to transmit, with their other returns, a statement of the amounts in their hands to the credit of each disbursing officer of the United States, military, naval and miscellaneous. Paymaster General Brice has issued an order to paymasters to report weekly to the Treasurer of the United States the amounts of public money deposited to their credit, and where deposited.

A special messenger to Los Angeles, on the 6th of May, from Fort Grant, Arizona, announces that Fort Goodwin had been treacherously surprised by the Indians, and every one inside killed. One of the garrison was out at the time and thereby saved his life.

The charge given to the Grand Jury at Norfolk, by Judge Underwood, in the United States Circuit Court, just opened here, is not related by the citizens of that neighborhood. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe says that the court will soon be removed to Richmond, when, he is assured, Jeff Davis' trial will take place, with Chief Justice Chase presiding.

One of the seconds in the recent prize fight near Washington was shot and killed by a man named John Price, in Baltimore, on Wednesday night.

A small row is reported to have occurred in Baltimore between a colored regiment, just returning, and a number of white men. Fire arms are said to have been used and one or two persons wounded.

A shell blown from an iron exploded in the foundry of Davis & Farnum, in Waltham, Mass., yesterday afternoon, killing three persons and wounding two.

The discovery of a new mine is reported in San Francisco. The migration to the spot is immense. The vein is on Clements' creek, near the Big Bend mines.

The elections in Virginia City, Nevada, and Stockton, California, resulted in the success of the Union ticket.

The Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church North assembled in Cincinnati yesterday.

The anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson was observed yesterday in Richmond by the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers and the general suspension of business.

A knitting mill at Amsterdam, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at thirty or forty thousand dollars.

Mr. George Peabody is passing the warm season at the residence of his sister, Mr. Daniels, in Georgetown.

Our correspondent in San Francisco gives this morning's details of the terrible explosion of nitroglycerine that occurred there recently.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court of New Orleans, has declared the Civil Rights bill to be unconstitutional.

Nineteen parishes of Southern Louisiana are overflooded, an extensive crevasse having occurred in the levee below Red River.

Ellis Stevenson, a colored woman in Nashville, was awarded damages by the Freedmen's Court, yesterday, to the amount of \$3,000, for the enslavement of herself and her son.

Passage in the House of the Constitutional Amendment of the Committee of Fifteen.

The House of Representatives, by the decisive division of 128 to 37 (more than a two-thirds vote in the affirmative), passed yesterday the constitutional amendment as reported from the joint committee of the two bodies, as the basis of their plan of Southern reconstruction. This proposed amendment of the constitution substantially provides:—

Sec. 1. That no State shall make or enforce any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deny to any person within its limits the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. All the inhabitants of the several States, excluding Indians not taxed, shall be counted for representation in Congress; but in cases where the elective franchise is denied to any race, except for rebellion or other crime, the enumeration shall be proportionately restricted.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Provides that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligations incurred in support of the late rebellion, or any claim for compensation for losses of involuntary service or labor (slaves).

Sec. 5. Gives to Congress the power to enforce these provisions.

This is the proposed constitutional amendment which has passed the House by the required two-thirds vote. If the Senate shall adopt it by a similar vote, then, according to notice from Mr. Stevens, the House will be called to consider, in their order, the two bills reported from the joint committee, to complete their scheme. The first of these bills provides that when the above amendment shall have become part of the constitution (and nineteen of the States now represented in Congress, Mr. Stevens says, will be enough), and when any one of the late rebel States shall have ratified it, and shaped its local laws accordingly, such State shall be restored to Congress and shall have ten years' extension of time for the payment of its share of federal direct taxes.

The second bill excludes from offices under the government of the United States a long list of rebel officers and agents, civil and military, beginning with Jeff Davis, his associate Vice President and his Cabinet, and ending with those persons guilty of lawless acts of war. These two bills, if they are appended, complete the Congressional scheme of reconstruction. It will be observed that the amendment

passed the House as it came from the committee, and with the obnoxious third section intact; it will be seen that it passed by one of the strictest party divisions of this session; that the democrats assisted in keeping shut the door against any amendment, and that Mr. Raymond and other so-called conservatives, notwithstanding their patriotic remonstrances against this third section, fell into line, at the crack of the whip, and accepted and swallowed the prescription. They were probably frightened out of their wits by the furious outbreak of Thaddeus Stevens against the rebellion, rebels and copperheads and all their works. Unquestionably, in his closing appeal, Stevens, in his ferocious denunciations of hatred and vengeance, eclipsed the choicest curses of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, or the most violent harangues of Anacharsis Clootz or any other fanatic of the first French revolution.

The constitutional amendment thus rushed through the House has now to pass the ordeal of the Senate. In that body it may, perhaps, succeed, and it may be doomed to a failure. But if it pass the Senate, and if the two bills follow, there yet remains an appeal to the people, and in this appeal we shall rely upon the patriotism of the people to save the government as it stands—a government of the people—and to stop our fanatical reformers of Congress in their revolutionary schemes.

The Municipal Investigation bill, which was published on Monday, providing for a more speedy determination of the charges against officers liable to be removed by the Governor for cause, has placed it within the power of Governor Fenton to correct the abuses in this city and continue the proceedings which he commenced last year, but was forced to abandon for want of jurisdiction. This bill places ample power in the hands of the Governor and makes him responsible for abuses in our city government. There can therefore no longer be any excuse offered for not holding the officials in this city to a strict accountability for their deeds. This law removes all the legal obstructions which the Governor found in his path last year, and he now has only to appoint a commissioner who will be thorough in his work and proceed at once against those officials who are derelict in their duties. In this respect the law is removed from all drawbacks. It provides for the appointment of only one commissioner and is not liable to a conflict of opinion, but opens the door for a simple, direct and thorough scrutiny of the ins and outs of our municipal affairs, including the rings, cliques and corners in our city government. The power and complete jurisdiction having been placed so effectually in the hands of Governor Fenton, the taxpayers of this metropolis will hold him responsible, and he will have no other course left but to rigidly execute the law according to its letter and spirit.

The terms of several of our city officials expire this year, and they will undoubtedly come up for election or reappointment before the close of the year. It is necessary, therefore, that Governor Fenton should proceed at once and renew the investigations on the old charges, with such additions as have been and can be made, and select the commissioners to prosecute the work. The commissioners will have enough to occupy their time during the summer months. There is a wide field for operations, commencing with the Financial Department, extending through all the ramifications, including the Street Commissioners' office, the Board of Supervisors and the Court House job, with the "rings" and "sub-rings" around the City Hall, including the margin and percentages of which we hear so much. All of this, in order that it may be of any benefit to the city, should be performed before the fall elections, or it may be impossible for our taxpayers to receive the benefit intended by the framers of the law. Governor Fenton has it within his power to bring about a reform in our city government that will secure a reduction of four or five millions in our taxes, and thus obtain a hold upon our people which will be of great advantage to him in the next gubernatorial contest. He has everything to gain by a rigid enforcement of this act of the Legislature. As framers intended that he should exercise the power which the law vests in him. They saw necessity; now let him accept what he cannot avoid without being held equally responsible with those local officers against whom there is so great complaint.

This city is the stronghold of the political opponents of the Governor. It is here that they obtain their power. It is here that they get all their strength and influence. His policy, even if actuated only by personal and political considerations, is to strike right and left and break up those combinations which furnish Wood and his clique their great strength and influence. Governor Fenton can thus place his opponents, not only in his own party, but in the democratic, upon the defensive, and keep them so completely occupied in defending themselves that they will find it impossible to interfere with his plans. At any rate the Legislature has placed the entire responsibility in the hands of the Governor; now let him discharge his duty in the premises or accept the consequences that must follow. He can save our taxridden citizens four or five millions of dollars in taxes during the next year. Will he do it and thus earn the gratitude of the taxpayers of the metropolis?

The Anti-Slavery Society in a Transition State—Its New Direction.

The Anti-Slavery Society was originally an organization of conscientious old ladies, half-starved persons and demented fellows generally having a morbid idea of their own importance and abilities, fluent as diabolical and only too happy to find an audience that would pretend to understand what they said. It made a great noise in the world, for the persons and the old ladies were in earnest. The persons were in earnest because they saw in the society a chance for notoriety, and in notoriety innumerable chances to make money. Half a dozen famous preachers whose names are now the very synonyms of sanctimonious humbugery started with this machine, and from it worked up to the present.

They were old ladies, and the nigger happened to be the handier at the time than any other hobby. But one day a great misfortune happened to this society. Slavery was abolished, and there stood the society before the world without an object. The excuse that the old ladies had for leaving the privacy of their domestic circles to

prate their toothless gabble before the world was taken away. The pretext on which the persons and the unappreciated geniuses had founded at the public ear was gone. The windy abolition orators were ready then to empty the whole arsenal of their curses against the poor nigger because he had not refused to be made free by any one else.

It looked for a little while as if this society without an object would have to drop out of the public view—as if the persons would have to give up handling the money contributed to free the nigger. Some of the members, having an idea of propriety, proposed that the society should earn the respect of the world by going decently out of existence. But that was strenuously opposed by Wendell Phillips. Mr. Phillips has an eye to economizing forces. He was opposed to scattering to the winds, simply wasting all the enthusiasm of the old ladies and the noise that the persons and unappreciated geniuses could make in the world. He saw that the Anti-Slavery Society had become a power in the rural districts, where amidst the simple-minded people the more noted sisters are each as great as Deborah was in Israel, and where a man as glib as himself is as good as a prophet any day. Since he never cared a pin for the nigger except as a topic for his scolding, it made no difference to him that slavery was gone. Any other theme likely to catch the public ear would suit him as well. He can scold as bitterly one way as another. And so, through the exertions of Phillips, the society was kept in existence as a political machine—as a means of scattering broadcast through the remotest regions of the country the violent doctrines of the extreme radicals. From every convocation of the society it is supposed that the persons and old ladies will carry home the inspiration received from the great Wendell; and these, like so many apostles of radical doctrine, will scatter the seed, with judicious additions of their own, suited to particular localities, circumstances and candidates, and thus the leader counts upon affecting the country and Congress.

But the society does not yet understand the use to which it is put. It has not caught the cue. It kicks in the traces tremendously, because it does not know which way it is pulling. It still feels the disgust of having lost its vocation, and manifests it by a general dissatisfaction with everything and everybody. It pitches into Horace Greeley and Carl Schurz. It denounces the Freedmen's Bureau. It does not know whether to censure Congress or not. It was "unnecessary and gratuitous" for Henry Ward Beecher to say that he never saw a wench he would marry, and he is given to understand that he must repent. Charles Sumner, it is said, "is the most dangerous man in the country, and has not been denounced enough." Not only is the Anti-Slavery Society disgusted with all political parties and men; it is also disgusted in a large way with the gentler sex. The poor foolish women who make themselves disgracefully conspicuous in this society feel that the voice of the whole worthy portion of their sex is against their course, and they denounce as "fends" all the women whom the world at large respects. Thus does the society strike wildly at everything that comes before it; but it will mow all that by and by when Mr. Phillips has trained it well in its new vocation, and there is a possibility that its antics may yet disgust the country with the radical programme as thoroughly as it did with the anti-slavery agitation.

Charitable Bequests and Misstatements Regarding the Same.

That history constantly repeats itself is an old saying which events are continually reviving. In the middle ages the priests, by trading upon the fears of the ignorant, the poor nature of the benevolent, the weakness of the infirm and the consciences of the dying, succeeded in accumulating a vast amount of money and lands. It is estimated that at one time they possessed about one-third of all the property in Europe. This tremendous monopoly led to discontent; discontent induced revolutions, and these revolutions swept all the temporal possessions of the church out of the hands of the priests and into the treasury of the government and the people. England suffered as much from this curse as any of the continental countries, and could only rid herself of it by the statutes of mortmain and the wholesale sequestrations of Henry the Eighth. In Mexico we have seen the same system attended by the same results. The church property and the efforts of various administrations to interfere with the church property have occasioned many revolutions there, and have been the principal cause of the unsettled condition of that republic.

Recent revelations have shown us, however, that the desire of pecuniary aggrandizement is not confined to the Roman Catholic Church. So far as this country is concerned we hear less of this greed in connection with the Roman Catholic Church than with any other. That love of money which is the root of all evil flourishes quite as luxuriantly upon Protestant soil. The numerous meetings of this anniversary week are, for the most part, mere devices to fill the pockets of persons at the expense of the pious. There are exceptions to this rule; there are societies occasionally do a great amount of good, like angelical work; but these are the exception.

Best objects have been prostituted into machines for the support of managers and ministers. The New England clergymen come here every year, pass around the hat and walk off with the money. They do not spend anything in the city. They have no desire to visit places of amusement. They contribute nothing to our hotel keepers. In a word, they are the most unprofitable visitors with which our city is ever afflicted. They tell not, neither do they split; but, if they are not arrayed as all the glory of Solomon, they certainly lead very comfortable, indolent, easy lives upon the funds earned by other people, and cheerfully contribute to convert these funds into incense, larded by some of these good-looking, angelical, but which it is expensive a would with a rigid investigation.

It is true, however, that these clergymen are not so much to blame for living at other people's expense, if other people are to allow them to do so. Those who give money at the anniversary and other meetings give with their eyes open and are responsible for the consequences. There are very few in the Bible about laying up treasures on earth and directing the good

prate their toothless gabble before the world was taken away. The pretext on which the persons and the unappreciated geniuses had founded at the public ear was gone. The windy abolition orators were ready then to empty the whole arsenal of their curses against the poor nigger because he had not refused to be made free by any one else.

It looked for a little while as if this society without an object would have to drop out of the public view—as if the persons would have to give up handling the money contributed to free the nigger. Some of the members, having an idea of propriety, proposed that the society should earn the respect of the world by going decently out of existence. But that was strenuously opposed by Wendell Phillips. Mr. Phillips has an eye to economizing forces. He was opposed to scattering to the winds, simply wasting all the enthusiasm of the old ladies and the noise that the persons and unappreciated geniuses could make in the world. He saw that the Anti-Slavery Society had become a power in the rural districts, where amidst the simple-minded people the more noted sisters are each as great as Deborah was in Israel, and where a man as glib as himself is as good as a prophet any day. Since he never cared a pin for the nigger except as a topic for his scolding, it made no difference to him that slavery was gone. Any other theme likely to catch the public ear would suit him as well. He can scold as bitterly one way as another. And so, through the exertions of Phillips, the society was kept in existence as a political machine—as a means of scattering broadcast through the remotest regions of the country the violent doctrines of the extreme radicals. From every convocation of the society it is supposed that the persons and old ladies will carry home the inspiration received from the great Wendell; and these, like so many apostles of radical doctrine, will scatter the seed, with judicious additions of their own, suited to particular localities, circumstances and candidates, and thus the leader counts upon affecting the country and Congress.